

T H E M I T R A D I T I O N



Winning Smart





DIVERSITY

THE MI TRADITION

Perhaps no corps within the U.S. Army has been built upon as many cultures as has the MI Corps. The first African-American field grade officer, Charles Young, was an attache working for the Military Information Division, and later, in 1905, was assigned to the Second Division of the newly formed General Staff. Since that time, Asian-Pacific, Hispanic, African, Arabian, and Native Americans have made singular contributions to the profession. Arab linguists played a key role in the 1991 Gulf War, and the World War II contributions of the Nisei are legendary.



From the time of the intrepid Revolutionary War spy Lydia Darragh to Lt. Gen. Claudia Kennedy, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the Pentagon in 1997 and the first female MI officer to achieve the rank of general, women have played a key role in the intelligence art. They have been assigned to intelligence duties since 1943 when the Women's Army Corps was established. When the WACs were disestablished in 1976, women became an undifferentiated part of the Army. MI was the first to begin recruiting women and giving them operational training. By 1978 the MI Branch had 415 female officers assigned, more than 10 percent of their total, a milestone the rest of the Army would not reach for 10 more years. In 1988, the MI Corps was recommending opening some 400 positions in tactical, forward-deployed, CEWI units to women. This continued the tradition of female contributions to the intelligence profession.

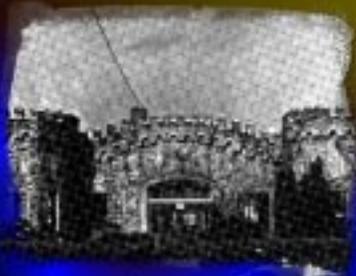
The MI Schoolhouse



A French officer instructs at the Signal Corps Photographic School in Ithaca, New York, in 1917.



An officers' intelligence course in May 1918, which included American, British, Australian, and New Zealand officers.



The Military Intelligence Training Center at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, in World War II.



A map-reading class at the Army Intelligence School in Austria.



Signal intelligence training took place at West Hill Farms, Virginia, until 1949.



Alvarado Hall was Huachuca's first facility built specifically for intelligence training in 1983.



In 1955 the CIC School at Fort Holabird, Maryland, became the Army Intelligence School.



The U. S. Army Intelligence School relocated to Fort Huachuca in 1971, taking over temporary World War II buildings.

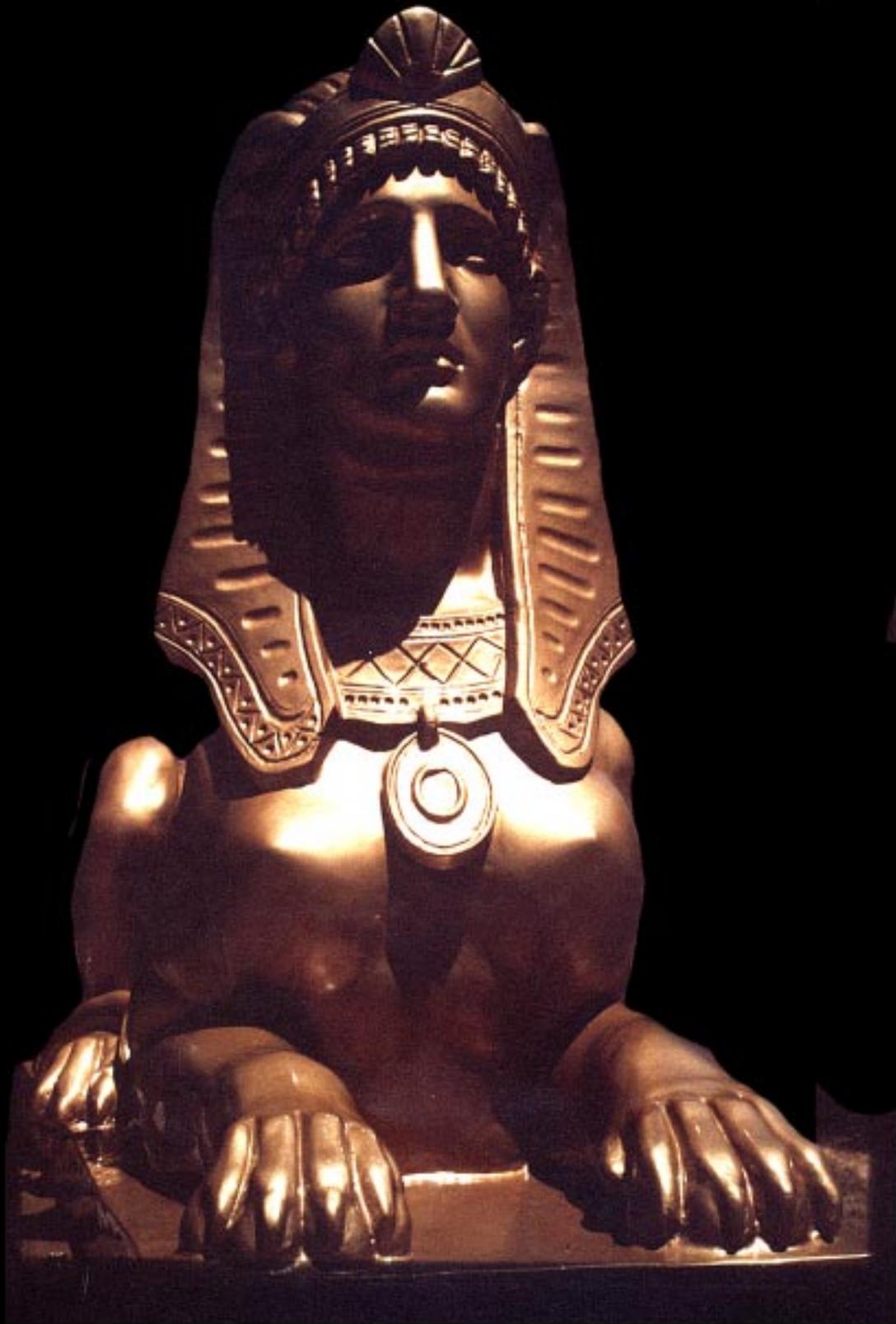


By 1994, all classes that were formerly taught at Fort Devens, Mass., are consolidated at Fort Huachuca.



In February 1994, Nichols Hall, part of the new \$86 million academic complex, was dedicated at Huachuca's Intelligence Center.

Formal training in the Military Intelligence art did not begin in the U.S. Army until World War I when intelligence specialists were hurriedly taught at British and French schools. Since that time, Army intelligence training schools have been fragmented, far-flung, and ad hoc field expedients. It was not until 1993 that all Army intelligence training was unified at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. Pictured here are just some of the intelligence educational institutions of the past century.





Throughout the U.S. Army's history, a group of men have made themselves conspicuous by their allegiance to an idea. That awareness was that military intelligence is not only important, but crucial to a warfighter's chances of success. It is a message in which George Washington believed and one that has been passed from generation to military generation by those few disciples who undertook to keep the gospel alive. These men were connected by their faith in their specialty. Each was a student or protege of those who had gone before and a teacher and mentor of those to come. Each was determined to insure that his philosophical progenitor had not labored in vain. They are entwined in the vortex of history.

MI Blue

